This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method of determining the effectiveness of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection reactivation, ~~comprising~~ consisting essentially of the steps of:

a) obtaining a statistically relevant sample of ~~one or~~ two or more mice;

b) creating an abrasion on ~~the~~ each mouse;

c) inoculating ~~the~~ each mouse with herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animal to localized radiation, by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion, thereby resulting in a primary herpes simplex virus infection in ~~the~~ each animal;

d) allowing the abrasion to heal and the primary herpes simplex virus infection to resolve;

e) administering a composition to be tested for inhibition of herpes simplex virus infection reactivation to ~~the~~ each mouse;

f) exposing the area of abrasion to ~~untraviolet~~ ultraviolet radiation;

g) determining whether the herpes simplex virus infection is reactivated; and

h) correlating inhibition of reactivation by comparison to ~~a one~~ one or more control mice not administered the composition to be tested but otherwise subjected to the foregoing steps, wherein the absence of such reactivation indicates that the compound is effective to inhibit viral reactivation.

2. (withdrawn) A method of determining the effectiveness of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection, comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining one or more animals;

b) administering a composition to be tested other than inactivated herpes simplex virus for inhibition of herpes simplex virus infection to the animal;

c) creating an abrasion on the animal;

d) inoculating the animal with herpes simplex virus by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion; and

e) determining whether a herpes simplex virus infection resulted.

3. (withdrawn) A method of determining the effectiveness of a composition to provide central nervous system protection, comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining one or more animals;

b) administering a composition to be tested to the animal;

c) creating an abrasion on the animal;

d) inoculating the animal with sufficient herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animals to localized radiation, to induce central nervous system damage by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion; and

e) determining whether central nervous system damage resulted.

4. (currently amended) A method of determining an effective dose of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus reactivation, ~~comprising~~ consisting essentially of the steps of:

a) obtaining a statistically relevant sample of two or more mice;

b) creating an abrasion on each mouse;

c) inoculating each mouse with herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animal to localized radiation, by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion, thereby resulting in a primary herpes simplex virus infection in each mouse;

d) allowing the abrasion of each mouse to heal and the primary herpes simplex virus infection to resolve;

e) administering to each mouse a selected dose of a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection reactivation;

f) exposing the area of abrasion of each mouse to ultraviolet radiation;

g) determining the rate of reactiviation of the herpes simplex virus infection for each selected dose; and

h) correlating inhibition of reactivation by comparison ~~to a one~~ to one or more control mice not administered the composition to be tested but otherwise subjected to the foregoing steps, wherein the absence of such reactivation indicates that the compound is effective to inhibit viral reactivation.

5. (currently amended) A method of determining the effectiveness of an ultraviolet protectant, ~~comprising~~ consisting essentially of the steps of:

a) obtaining a statistically relevant sample of ~~one or~~ two or more mice;

b) creating one or more abrasions on ~~the~~ each mouse;

c) inoculating ~~the~~ each mouse with herpes simplex virus, without having prior thereto exposed the animal to localized radiation, by application of a composition comprising herpes simplex virus to the abrasion, thereby resulting in a primary herpes simplex virus infection in ~~the~~ each mouse;

d) allowing the abrasion to heal and the primary herpes simplex virus infection to resolve;

e) administering an ultraviolet protectant to the mouse;

f) exposing the area of abrasion to ultraviolet radiation; ~~and~~

g) determining whether the herpes simplex virus infection is reactivated; and

h) correlating reactivation by comparison to one or more control mice not administered the composition to be tested but otherwise subjected to the foregoing steps, wherein the absence of such reactivation indicates that the compound is an effective ultraviolet protectant..

6. (previously presented) The methods of any of claims 1, 4 or 5 wherein the abrasion is a superficial dermabrasion.

7. (previously presented) The methods of any of claims 1 or 4 wherein the ultraviolet radiation is a dose of two MED of ultraviolet-B radiation or solar spectrum ultraviolet radiation.

8. (previously presented) The method of any of claims 1, 4 or 5 wherein the herpes simplex virus is herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) or herpes simplex virus-2 (HSV-2).

9. (previously presented) The method of any of claims 1 or 4 wherein the herpes simplex virus is a strain isolated from a patient to be treated with a composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection reactivation.

10. (previously presented) The method of any of claims 1, 4 or 5 wherein the quantity of HSV applied to the abrasion results in death of approximately 50% of animals administered said quantity of HSV, and is preferably at least one-half log less than the quantity of HSV which results in death of 50% of the animals.

11. (original) The method of any of claims 1, 4 or 5, further comprising the step of determining the severity and duration of herpes simplex virus reactivation infection.

12. (previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein at least two different selected doses are employed, with each mouse administered one selected dose.

13. (original) The method of claim 4, wherein the composition to inhibit herpes simplex virus infection reactivation comprises one or more active ingredients, and the quantity of active ingredient for each selected dose is varied.

14. (withdrawn) The method of claim 2, further comprising the steps of:

f) allowing the abrasion to heal;

g) exposing the area of abrasion to ultraviolet radiation; and

h) determining whether a herpes simplex virus infection is reactivated.

15. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the ultraviolet protectant is a topical composition administered to at least one area of abrasion of ~~the~~ each mouse.

16. (withdrawn) The method of claim 2 wherein the abrasion is a superficial dermabrasion.

17. (withdrawn) The method of claim 2 wherein the herpes simplex virus is herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) or herpes simplex virus-2 (HSV-2).